THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Borrowing Bad, Even in One Family

Intimate Articles of Personal Adornment Should Be Regarded as Personal, Not Family, Property-It Is Much More Dignified to Have One's Property Respected,

By LAURA CLAWSON.

HE Smiths are a bewildering family," I remarked to my sister, as we watched the three Smith children out of on the morning of their departone is always getting them mixed

"Alice appears in a new gown, and several days after that, desiring to have ech with her, one pursues this gown block, only to find that its wearer is Anna, another Smith, to be ers, but not the same one!" I suppose they have always done

"I suppose they have always done that," remarked my sister, "we only think it strange, because as children we were never allowed to wear or borrow each other's things without permission. But I fancy there are few families whose record is the same."

And in watching other families, especially where there are children, I have come to the same conclusion; that the habit of having hats and coats, and even more intimate personal articles of adornment regarded as family possessions rather than personal ones is more general than one would think.

Property Should Be Respected. But it is a pity to have children grow up in ignorance of the fact that it is so up in ignorance of the fact that it is so much more dignified, to say nothing of the inconvenience caused by the hap-hassard way, to have one's property respected. Certainly more care is taken of a garment which has a personal owner than one which hangs on the family tree, as it were, for the first wearer to sets.

It is very necessary that a child be taught this—necessary for the habits of tidiness and order which should be an unquestioned part of his equipment. The loss of time which must result in hunting for an article the whierabouts of which is uncertain, the discussions which must take place at times for the possession of some coveted bit of apparel or tool, are not especially conducted to a well ordered household. In these days in which we are hearing on all sides the doctrine of efficiency, it would seem to be a very good text from which to moralize.

Everything In Its Place

Everything In Its Place. Mot only "a place for everything, and everything in its place," but "an owner for every article of personal or

owner for every article of personal or private nature, and the responsibility for the condition of that article ps, where it belongs."

We may think that children are too young or too irresponsible to be helped or harmed by this rule, but try them and see. I venture to predict that even the youngest will take pride in something he considers his own, and that his care of it will only be equaled by his sense of importance in keeping the garment in good condition.

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RECIPES

Cherry Pudding. Bliced bread.

Stewed cherries.

Custard sauce.

Butter slices of bread and place them in a pudding dish in layers with stew-ed cherries between. Bake for a half-hour and before taking from the oven put over the top beaten whites of two eggs. Brown slightly. Let stand one-half hour and serve with plain custard sauce.

Boiled Green Peas.

Peas. Sprig of mint. alt. teaspoon of sugar.

Pepper. Shell the peas just before they are whell the peas just before they are required; put them into a saucepan with just enough boiling water to cover them; a sprig of mint, a little sait, and one teaspoonful sugar; boil them till tender (about fifteen to twenty minutes) with the lid off the saucepan; when done, drain, add a little pepper and a small piece of clarified dripping, and erre at once.

Prune Souffle.

Frune Souffle.

§ dozen prunes.
White of 6 eggs.
§ tablespoons of powdered sugar.
Stew two dozen prunes until very tender, drain, remove the stones and chop the prunes to a pulp. Whip the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, sweetening with two tablespoons white powdered sugar. Beat the prune pulp gradually into this meringue and turn quickly into a well-buttered dish. Bake in a steady oven for thirty-five minutes. Serve immediately with sweetened cream.

Tapioca and Pineapple.

pint of pineapple.
cup of taploca,
lemons.
cup of granulated sugar. Soak one cup of taploca in two cups of cold water for four hours. When soaked add one cup of cold water and put in a double boiler. Cook slowly three-quarters of an hour.

Remove from the fire and pour in the pineapple. If using the sliced pineapple chop in small pieces. Add the juice of three lemons and one cup sugar. Turn into a bowl and set aside to cool. Serve with whipped cream and nuts.

Tragedy.

"Don't you simply love their waltzes? Oh, that 'cello is so sweet! Somehow music so exalts us. Don't you think, with every beat.

"Oh, I just could dance forever— Yes, with you—what's that you say? Funny man! Oh, you're so clever; 'Course you don't get in my way!

"Really, you dan't think she's pretty?
What you see is mostly paint.
No, you needn't call me Kitty—
Just the samey, she's no saint.

"Mister Man, you dance divinely; Here I'm going to pin this rose On your coat. It fits there finely— Goodness—ouch! You're on my toes!

'No; of course I'm not offended; Still I think you might have tried— Well, they've stopped; I'm glad that's ended— That is go outside." -Edward Hope.

Paper Towels Convenient

By ISOBEL BRANDS. HERE'S no question about the sanitary superiority of paper over linen. Who wouldn't rather use a paper towel once and throw it away in preference to using a cloth towel several times over-or, indeed, sharing the same towel with more than one person, as it happens even under the best of cir-

it happens even under the best of circumstances?

"Oh, but your paper towels are more expensive, for, of course, once you've used one you have to throw it away, and that ends it," remarked a friend who was discussing the question with me. Now, it may seem extravagant to throw away half a dozen towels in a morning in this fashion, but I have figured out the cost, and find that paper is not only more sanitary, but is, if anything, less expensive.

25 Cents a Week for Towels. There are good paper towels that can be bought for about \$1.50 for six rolls. In an average family a roll of towels will last at least a week, and if the towels are not used carelessly if the towels are not used carelessly roll will sometimes last two or even three weeks. But even on the one-week basis the cost of the towels is but 25 cents, and that is as much as one often has to pay only or laundering of a week's supply of linen towels. This does not include the original cost of linen, the necessity for renewal, or the time that must be spent in occasional menimust be spent in occasional men'i-

must be spent in occasional mening.

Of course, many families object to the paper table napkin, but for sheer attractiveness the paper "embroidered" doily is as beautiful as the lovellest linen embellished with drawnwork over embroidery. The "lace" paper napkins, more than anything else, add to the dainty service of ices and desserts, and the cunningly-made paper doilies, with raised patterns to resembled embroidery are charmingly deceptive. You have a strong temptation to try to tear them to make sure that they're really paper!

If you are careful—or your guests are—these lovely paper dollies can be used more than once and look immaculate on each appearance. But, according to one hostess who is an enthusiastic devotee to paper napery, even these more expensive paper doilies are, in the end, cheaper than linens.

Paper Doilies Best.

Paper Doilies Best. In the first place, paper doillies are no responsibility. You do not have to

worry whether they will be laundered right or sink into despair because, a beautiful imported bit of rare linen has beautiful imported bit of rare linen has come back from the laundry a wreck of its former self! Not only is the initial cost of the linen doily many times greater, but its cost in proper laundering each time is almost as great as the cost of a new doily!

And as for daintiness, paper dollies seem lighter and more delicate than linen doilies. Even the beautiful clear-cutness of pattern, nor does it emphasize the beauty of its design quite as well as its paper sister!

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The Socialists of New York have placed a woman's name on their ticket as candidate for secretary of state. She is Miss Pauline Newman.

Miss Elizabeth Tucker, a Cherokee princess from Oklahoma, was the only Indian woman who attended the Pro-gressive convention in Chicago as dele-gate.

A number of the girl students of Temple University, Philadelphia, are managing A summer hotel to pay their college expenses this fall.

One of the most successful pony farms in the country is owned by Miss Winifred Hawkridge, a college graduate. She recently offered a prize of a Shetland pony at the reunion of her college class to the best looking class baby.

What of the Intolerance of Many Well Meaning Mothers?

Some of Them Who Did Not Have to Work When They Were Young Are Shocked to Think Their Daughters Should Dream of Going on a Sunday Picnic.

By THE CHAPERON.

Dear Chaperon: When my mother was a girl she was well-to-do, and did not have to work. Now, when I work all week long and want to go any place on Sunday, such as a picnic, she makes all sorts of a fuss, and says it is wrong, and that she never did it when she was a girl. I am a member of a Protestant church and go on Sundays, and, according to a sermon I heard last Sunday,

simple pleasures are of no harm. Besides I simply cannot go on a picnic any other day except Sunday. Then, too. my mother has taught me from childhood to leave other people's belongings alone—in other words, never to ransack their bureau drawers, closets, etc. Now, almost every day when I come home my things are disturbed and disarranged. My mother has ransacked my room.

ranged. My mother has ransacaed my room.

When I fuss about it, she says that that is different, that she is my mother, and has that privilege. So I said I was her daughter, and should have the same privilege. She then grew angry and cried, and said something about the girls of today being so different from those when she was, a girl. And yet she reared me. She never seems to think of that. I simply despise "the girls of ther day." I hear of them so much what do you think of all this? It makes me sick and disgusted.

What Is Your Opinion?

Do you think it wrong for a girl to go to picnics on Sunday? Do you think that if girls didn't have to work they would want

to go on Sunday? Do you think that a mother has a right to ransack her daughter's bureau-and give their relationship as an excuse? Do you think, then, that a daugh-

ter could be allowed to go over her mother's personal possessions in the same way? The Chaperon would like to have

your opinion. children learned to dread because of its duliness, a weekly occurrence that

was a penance in Itself. In those days, men and women did not earn a living as they do now. There was no business organization such as we have today. The woman who worked for a living would have been resarded with horror and aversion. Today a great proportion of the men and women work in offices six days of the week. It's a matter of importance to one's health to have some change of scene on that weekly holiday.

Product of Modern Life. I personally see nothing wrong in Sunday picnics. They are a harmless form of recreation that has grown from the present day system. There were no Sunday picnics in the days when men worked in the fields or the women stayed at home. If we were to return to

Does a Mother Have the Right to Ransack Her Daughter's Bureau - and Daughter's Property?

fulness, many a parent disavows the mind. cossibility of ever having had the same

—than she should that of an utter-stranger.

It is the same way wit hmail, Many mothers feel that they should open all mail that comes addressed to their daughters. What ideal of the privacy of correspondence is this, to be pass-ed on to the next generation

Remedy Open to Daughter. To a child, what mother does stands as the criterion of righteousnessthat is, until the child is old enough

what do you think of all this? It makes me sick and disgusted.

L. V. F.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

ELDOM in my varied career as Chaperon have I received a question harder to answer than this asked by L. V. F. The chief reason is that one can think of many ways to account for this condition of affairs and few to remedy it.

Take the Sunday problem. Most people are growing more liberal resarding the observance of that day.

They do not believe, as did our Furitan ancestors, that it should be entirely devoted to religious worship—a day

ed at home. If we were to return to the week to return to the stoday.

A girl who works six days of the week to return to the stoday.

A girl who works six days of the week that the paration of the seventh, especially as that pleasure is of the simplest sort to the shard to eradicate.

To your mother to the health.

Your mother may not approve of my viewpoint. Indeed, she is of another generation than ours and is probably incident to regard some of these modern customs with distaste. It is well to remother that you will not have to resort to this means, however. Her intolerance shows that her attitude to resort to this means, however. Her intolerance shows that her attitude to resort to the weak may be pardoned for wanting as that pleasure is of the simplest sort to the show that is hard to eradicate.

Your mother may not approve of my viewpoint. Indeed, she is of another generation than ours and is probably in-clined to regard some of these modern customs with distaste. It is well to remove that the child is old enough to reason out problems alone. When mother shows that she does not intend to "practice what she does not intend to reason out problems alone. When mother shows that she does not intend to "practice what she does

Why Your Hands Should Receive Even Fastidious Care and Attention

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

yOUR hands act as first aids many keeping them dry and applying borie Does That Relationship

Preclude Respecting Her

Daughter's Property?

The times a day, for there are very few things that can be accomplished without the assistance of these helpful members. They should not only be servants but an attraction and an additional feature of your general charm. Next to the face the hands are the most useful means of expression, even indicating at times the state of re-

possibility of ever having had the same emotions, the same experiences, the same decisions to make, as the child whose behavior appears so erratic.

As for the second part of your piant, in which you voice your belief that your personal property should not be ransacked when you are out of the way, I agree with you absolutely.

What is the use of teaching a child that personal property should be respected if a mother breaks the rules she has so stringently enforced?

I repeat that no one, even a mother, has aright to ransack another person's possessions. It isn't a question of making sure that the girl is keeping anything from her mother. It lies far deeper than that. The relations of mother and daughter are for the nonce nullified when it comes to a problem like this. In other words, a mother should no more poke about her daughter's bureau—though—than she should that of an utter stranger.

It is the same way wit hmail. Many

In the hands are so conspicuous and all important they cannot be passed by with a careless washing and then pronounced "clean." Scrupulous attention always should be given to the hands if neglected, they become excellent carriers of disease germs. The hands must not only be kept clean, but every effort should be made to preserve the skin and keep it in a soft condition. If the hands are chapped or rough, cold cream massaged thoroughly into them at night is most beneficial. After the application of cream, dust the hands with a good take proved the hands are chapped or rough, cold cream massaged thoroughly into them at night is most beneficial. After the application of cream, dust the hands with a good take proved the hands in a soft condition. If the hands a Since the hands are so conspicuou

acid.

The nails are the finishing touches of the hands. They protect the ends of the fingers, and give them a better grasp on objects. If they are brittle and break easily there is some disorder in the general health which needs attention. Soaking the nails in hot water very often softens them. Then there is the other extreme of very soft nails which have a tendency to turn over. Very often applications of cocoa butter and castor oil is all that is necessary to toughen them.

Care of Nails.

Fingernails should be slightly curved from side to side, light pink in color, and the lunula or small white space at the base should be visible, and the entire nail smooth. They are then in a healthful, perfect condition. Well maniured nails are the "beauty spots" of

should be made to preserve the skin and keep it in a soft condition. If the hands are chapped or rough, cold cream massaged thoroughly into them at night is most beneficial. After the application of cream, dust the hands with a good talcum powder. This prevents the cream getting in contact with the bed linen and nightrobe. Bathing the hands in glycerine and rosewater also is most helpful.

Removal of Blemishes.

Those who have lean, awkward hands can easily overcome this appearance of general clumsiness. Bathe the hands often in hot water and then rub them in cornmeal and cottonseed oil, and keep them dry. The results of this treatment are surprising. Exercise of the fingers and muscles of the hands also greatly assist in beautifying them.

Blemishes, such as warts, very often may be removed by a lotton made of one dram of salleylic acid and flexible collodion, one ounce. Paint a little of this on the wart with a brush twice daily for two or three days. Then the wart should be soaked in water and is crubbed with pumice stone. This treatment may be continued until the warts disappear. If they are very small they may sometimes be removed just by

Answers To Health Questions

P. 8.—i have several dark brown spots and address of a surgeon who can on my face, commonly known as liver spots. Please tell me how to remove without leaving a scar.

Why Reform Dress Does Not Succeed. At the Educational Association

meeting in New York the other day the Penciole gown was shown by its designer, Mrs. Carson, head of the Poston Dress League. Among the advantages claimed for the Penelope gown by its creator are that it has the minimum of fastenings, very few seams, several pockets, is loose at the waist, and is structuralloose at the waist, and is structurally simple. What caused the male portion of the assembly to indorse it unanimously was the fact that it can be doined in ninety seconds.

But the report does not convey the information that the ladies present regarded the Penelope garment with anything more than a mild interest. The fact is that although American women since the days of Amelia Bloomer have occasionally tried to reform the garments of their sisters, the sisters refuse to adopt anything not sanctioned by the prevailing fashions. Mrs. Jenness Miller, it will be remembered, designed a draped and clinging gown which left the body full play for all its muscles. The lines were graceful, and a few progressive women donned it for street wear, but they goon found themselves so conspicuous bevuuse of it that they went back into the slavery of corsets and tight fitting dresses.

into the slavery of corsets and tight fitting dreases. The male arbiters of women's fashions, the Worths and Paquins of Faris, never attempted anything of the sort. No reformers they, but standpatters of the deepest dye so far as utilitarian reform is concerned. They know that one such break ar this and their rejutation is gone. Women may dearly desire to reform politics or insanitary slums, but when it comes to clothes in which they meet their fellows on the street or at receptions—never!—Chicago Tribune.

Suffrage for All. Woman suffrage must come and it

will come, sooner or later, for every State in the land. Women need the ballot: they want it; they are entitled to whatever help it gives in meeting the difficulties of life. It is silly to argue, as do some of the anti-suffragists, that a defeat of the movement in any State means anything but a temporary setback to be followed by a renewal of the fight from beginning. Mr. Hughes wisely recognizes all this, and proposes, not only the submission, but the ratification of the Federal amendment to end the long and wasteful fight. His is a strong and logical advocacy of the women's cause. They could gain no more powerful recruit.—New York Tribune. State in the land. Women need the

Hard to See Ford. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who made a gynocracy out of the other-wise sober Ford peace expedition, is having more trouble seeing Henry Ford than the Queen of Sheba had

quaintance has been longer with him than the other lady's with the Tem-ple Builder, and she might have expected an immediate audience. The monarch of filvverdom, she finds, is harder to approach than European sovereigns, and as a last resort, she. Mme. Schwimmer, has to print in the newspapers an open letter to his majesty, explaining that she is seeking to ask him for nothing, only to tell him something that will "make him glad and proud." Which will, of course, be a pleasant surprise for the peace potentate.

From what we have heard there will be about a score of newspaper men and others, who dared to make fun of Mme. Schwimmer on the Oscar II and at Stockholm and elsewhere, and who were punished for it by some discomforts, who will not regret her banishment from the Ford presence if she is banished permanently. They are ungallant persons with long memories.

Henry Ford isn't too good a judge of human nature. He leans toward the error of confidence. He learns things slowly. But he learns them pretty thoroughly at last, like most persons who are slow in observation or in reasoning. He has learned a lot of things since that first peace expedition. unless we are gravely mistaken.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle. pected an immediate audience. The

expedition, unless we are grave mistaken.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Who Wrote This Verse.

We publish an amusing poem which bears the ear marks of old age. Its authorship is in doubt. The poem in

part is as follows:
"A thin little fellow had such a fat wife,
Fat wife, fat wife, God bless her!
She looked like a drum and he looked
like a fife,
And it took all his money to dress her,
God bless her!
To dress her!
God bless her!
To dress her!
To dress her!

She grew like a target, he grew like a

'She grew like a target, he grew have aword,
A sword, a sword, God spare her!
She took all the bed and she took all the board,
And it took a whole sofa to bear her,
God spare her!
To bear her!
God spare her!
To bear her!

"She spread like a turtle, he shrank like a pike,
A pike, a pike, God save him!
And nobody ever beheld the like,
For they had to wear glasses to shave him,
God save him!
To shave him!
God save him!
To shave him!

"She fattened away till she burst one Exploded, blew up, God take her!
And all the people that asw it, say
She covered over an acre!
God take her!
An acre!
God take her!

-Woman's Home Companion

Times Pattern Service



which may have wrist length or shorter sleeves, finished with an ornamental cuff, in contrasting stems. Put them in the preserving goods to harmonize with the kettle; crush a few with a wooden veg-

Pectin, Pectose, Pectase. In all fruits, when ripe or nearly so, there is found pectin, a carbo-hydrate

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building.

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THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

Name Street and Number..... SIZE DESIRED......City and State

sugar and juice should not be continued too long.
Fruits vary as to the quantities of sugar, acid, pectin, and gums in their composition. Some of the sour fruits contain more sugar than do some of the milder-flavored fruits. Currants, for example, often contain four or five times as much sugar as the peach. The peach does not contain so much free acid and it does contain a great deal of pectin bodies, which mask the acid; hence, the comparative sweetness of the ripe fruit. It is an easy matter to say that there is something in the condition of the fruit, or that the fruit juice and sugar were cooked too short or too long a time. These explanations are often true, but they do not help the inquirer, since at other times just that proportion of sugar and time of cooking have given perfect jelly. In the following an attempt is made to give a clear explanation of the principles underlying the process of jelly making. It is believed that the women who study this carefully will find the key to unvarying success in this branch of preserving.

is so small that it is difficult to make

The simplest method of making cur-

rant jelly is perhaps the following: Free the currants from leaves and large

goods to harmonize with the banding on the broad collar. The striped effect is the favored pattern for this trimming band. Pongee, poplin, wash silk, cotton crepe, cotton voile, linen, madras and the like are all desirable fabrics.

The pattern is cut in slzes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 ½8 yards of 36-inch material and ½4 yard of contrasting goods 27 inches wide.

To obtain this pattern nil out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, washington Times, Munsey Building.

Mettle; crush a few with a wooden vegetable masher or spoon; heat slowly, stirring frequently.

When the crush a few with a wooden vegetable masher or spoon; heat slowly, stirring frequently.

When the currants are hot, crush the with the vegetable masher or spoon; heat slowly, stirring frequently.

When the currants are hot, crush the welcath in the vegetable masher or spoon; heat slowly, stirring frequently.

When the currants are hot, crush the method crush a flampel over a large bow!; over this spread a double square of cheese cloth. Turn the crushed fruit and juice into the cheese cloth, and let the drain as long as it drips, but do not use pressure. To hasten the process take the corners of the straining cloth firmly in the hands and lift from the sleve; move the contents by raising one side of the cloth and then the other bowl. Twist the ends together another bowl. Twist the ends tog

through a flannel bag. In any case, the method of making the jelly is the same.

Measure the juice, and put it in a clean preserving kettle. For every pint of juice add a pint of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then place over the fire; watch closely, and when it boils up draw it back and skim; put over the fire again, and boil and skim once more; boil and skim a third time; then pour into hot glasses taken from the pan of water on the stove and set on a board. Place the board near a sunny window in a room where there is no dust. It is a great protection and advantage to have sheets of glass to lay on top of the tumblers. As soon as the jelly is set cover by one of the three methods given. (See p. 29.)

To make very transparent currant jelly, heat, crush, and strain the currants as directed in the simplest process. Put the strained juice in the flannel bag and let it drain through.

Expert's Rules For Jelly Making

The Perennial Questions, "Why Does No t My Jelly Harden?" and "What Causes Make Up of Fruits.

What Women Are Doing

Mr. Morr. Shost and Mrs. Broder with the fall of the first the fir

The sweet, ripe grapes contain too much sugar. Half-ripe fruit, or equal portions of nearly ripe and green grapes, will also be found satisfactory. Wild grapes make a delicious jelly. Make the same as currant jelly.

Plum Jelly. Selection and Handling Fruit.

An acid fruit is the most suitable for jelly making, though in some of the acid fruits, the strawberry, for example, the quantity of the jelly-making pectin the symmetry of the jelly-making pectin the symmetry is an armall that it is difficult to make

somewhat similar in its properties to starch. It is because of this substance in the fruit juice that we are able to make jelly. When equal quantities of make jelly. When equal quantities of the mixture is heated to the boiling the mixture is heated to the boiling in the fruit juice are combined and sugar and fruit juice are combined and sugar and fruit juice are combined and sugar and fruit juice are combined and so the mixture is heated to the boiling in the mixture is heated to the boiling in the fruit gelatinizes the mass.

It is important the jelly maker should in the fruit gelatinizes the mass.

It is important the jelly maker should in the juice and the juice and proceed as for currant jelly. Apples make a very mild jelly, and it may be flavored with fruits, flowers, or advisable to use any navor.

Apples wary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored so much water as to make it difficult, without excessive boiling, to get the juice to jelly.

It be rice the most desirable fruits for jelly making wary in the percentage of sugar and proceed as for currant jelly.

Apples wary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored and acid apple should be used when possible. Apple jelly may be made at any time of the year, but winter apples are best on the piuce to jelly. If Berries are sandy or dusty it will be necessary to wash them, but the work should be done quickly so that the fruit may not absorb much water.

Currant Jelly.

The simplest method of making and the possible apple juice of one lemon to every pint of apple apple juice.

This article on jelly-making was written by Maria Parloa, domestic science expert, for the possible play. The percentage of the piuce to juice for the squarity of water and apples are best on the property play the percentage of the piuce to jelly.

The simple struct to make apple juic to clean the blossom end thorioughly. Cut into quarters and put into the preserving kettle. Barely cover with the preserving kettle. Barely cover with the p

This article on jelly-making was written by Maria Parloa, domestic science expert, for the Department of Agriculture. It is includ-ed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 203, issued by the department

Bachelor Girl's Reflections

By HELEN ROWLAND.

YING is like bleaching your hair;
once you start it, you have to keep
it up forever in order to keep from

To a woman love is as necessary as-food, to a man it is as necessary as-well, as champagne, or olives, or terra-Don't fancy that a man will die of disappointment or a broken heart if you refuse to marry him; he is much more likely to drop dead from astonishment or incredulity.